

INFORMATION REPORT

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- (e) - 5. on sketch - The Upper Sungari Forest Region, which extended throughout the reservoir of the Upper Sungari River, provided timber which was rafted down the river to Kirin and Hsinking (formerly Changchun); and
- (f) - 6. on sketch - The Forest Region of Middle Manchuria, served by the Tunhwa-Tumen and Tumen-Ninguta-Mutankiang railroad lines, constructed in the 1930's by the Japanese. Timber was transported to the North Korean ports of Yuki and Seishin.

3. The volume of standing trees in Manchuria was estimated by the Japanese in 1941 at approximately 3,719,000,000 cubic meters. Of these, about 1,476,500,000 cubic meters represent needle leaf trees and about 2,242,500,000 cubic meters represent broad leaf trees. Timber output in 1938, for example, was approximately 2,300,000 cubic meters.

IRON AND STEEL

4. Iron deposits in North Manchuria were neither explored nor exploited up to 1941. However, Professor E E Anert, a consultant to the Chinese Eastern Railroad and author of Useful Minerals in Manchuria, published in 1928, believed that deposits there may well be richer than those in South Manchuria. Iron deposits in the south are not large. The main iron belt lies along the Mukden-Dairen and Mukden-Antung sections of the former South Manchuria Railroad, with its center around Anshan and Penhsihu. The Anshan district deposits are the most important. They lie in a semi-circle, with a radius of 10 km, around Anshan. The largest steel plant in Manchuria, the Showa Steel Works (formerly The Anshan Foundry), was located in Anshan. The production of iron ore in Manchoukuo in 1936 was 1,904,593 metric tons. Two plants in Manchoukuo processed iron ore. The larger was the Showa Steel Works, the other was the Penhsihu Plant.
5. Before production was expanded, total output, in 1937, was: 762,138 metric tons of pig iron; 426,544 metric tons of steel; and 369,666 metric tons of steel materials. Manchoukuo's five year plan, beginning in 1937, was designed to increase production capacity to 4,600,000 metric tons of pig iron, two million metric tons of steel bars, two million metric tons of semi-manufactured steel products, and four million tons of ingots. In 1938, production of pig iron rose 17%, semi-manufactured steel 50%, and steel ingots 18% above the previous year. These figures represented 99%, 113%, and 95% of the goals fixed for 1938, or the second year of the plan. In 1945, both steel plants were stripped of their equipment, which was sent to the USSR. If the plants have now been reactivated, the above figures may give an idea of their capacity.

CEMENT

6. Until 1932, Manchuria had only two cement plants: the Onoda cement plant near Dairen; and the cement plant of the Penhsihu Iron Works. Japan supplied most of the cement for the Far East. With the founding of Manchoukuo, however, local demand for cement increased rapidly because of great activity in strategic construction and the rapid development of industry. Many cement factories were therefore established. Their total capacity served to make Manchoukuo almost self-sufficient in cement. At 1939's end, eleven cement factories had a combined annual capacity of 2,153,000 metric tons. Factories and their capacities, in metric tons, follow:

<u>Factory</u>	<u>Capacity</u>
Dairen	250,000
Anshan	200,000
Liaoyang	240,000
Wenchun	150,000
Fushun	300,000
Kirin	280,000
Chinsi	120,000
Penhsihu	350,000
Chuantou	160,000
Harbin	73,000
Mutankiang	150,000

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Comment: Should more detailed information be desired on Manchurian Timber, steel, and cement, the following books would be of value:

- (a) Forests and Lumber Industries in Manchuria, V.I. Sourine, 1930. Published by CERR (Chinese Eastern Railroad).
- (b) Economic Atlas of North Manchuria, 1931. CERR.
- (c) Useful Minerals in North Manchuria, E.E. Anert, 1928. Published by the "Society to Study the Manchurian Krai."
- (d) Mineral Products and Resources of the Far East, B.P. Torgashoff, 1927. CERR.
- (e) Japan - Manchoukuo Year Book, 1941.

The first four are in Russian, the fifth in English.7

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A hand-drawn map of Manchuria and surrounding regions. The map shows the borders of the USSR to the north and west, and Korea to the south. Major cities and locations marked include Qiping, Harbin, Hsinking, Kirin, Nankiang, and Vladivostok. Rivers such as the Nen, Nen, Nen, and Nen are shown. The map is divided into several regions, including Heilongjiang, Jilin, and Liaoning. The title 'MANCHURIA' is written across the top. A scale of 1:11,700,000 is indicated at the bottom.

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